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SPECIAL CONSUMER NOTICE
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NOTICE

On 1 June 198/ FBIS will begin publication of reorganized and renamed DAILY REPORTS. The following list details the changes being made in the eight volumes.

I.	CHINA DAILY REPORT	Contents unchanged
II.	EASTERN EUROPE DAILY REPORT	Contents unchanged
III.	SOVIET UNION DAILY REPORT	Contents unchanged
IV.	EAST ASIA DAILY REPORT	Renamed; formerly ASIA & PACIFIC DAILY REPORT; contents unchanged
V.	NEAR EAST & SOUTH ASIA DAILY REPORT	Renamed; formerly MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA DAILY REPORT; contents include: Middle East & South Asia Review Inter-Arab Affairs Islamic Affairs Palestinian Affairs OPEC Affairs South Asian Regional Affairs Arab Africa Algeria Chad Egypt Libya Mauritania Morocco Sudan Tunisia Western Sahara Arabian Peninsula Bahrain Kuwait Oman PDRY Qatar Saudi Arabia United Arab Emirates Yemen Arab Republic Iraq Israel Jordan Lebanon Syria South Asia Afghanistan Bangladesh India Iran Maldives Nepal & Bhutan Pakistan Sri Lanka
VI.	LATIN AMERICA DAILY REPORT	Contents unchanged

(continued on back of report)

FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

22 APRIL 1987

Moroccan Break With PLO

No Moroccan will henceforth attend any political or cultural gathering where a PLO delegate is attending or making an address, Moroccan King Hassan II declared in a speech broadcast by Rabat radio. Moroccans must walk out of any gathering if a Palestinian rises to speak about Palestine, and anyone who ignores this ban will find his house door smeared with "what cannot be mentioned" in defense of the honor of those who are daily being killed in the Sahara and were labelled as "Zionists" at the PNC. King Hassan was reacting to the presence at the PNC in Algiers of "mercenary Abdelaziz," the Polisario leader, who equated Morocco with Israel in his speech at the 21 April session and spoke "improper words" against Morocco. The Moroccan delegation left the hall to protest the Polisario presence, the king noted, citing a cable he had received from the leader of the Moroccan delegation at the PNC. PLO officials told the Moroccans that they had not invited the Polisario to the PNC but that they were facing a "fait accompli" by Algeria, the cable revealed. The king said this calls into question the PLO's influence and its ability to fulfill commitments, though he stressed that Morocco remains committed to the Palestinian cause and still considers the PLO to be the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. While King Hassan did not say whether his order means a complete break in relations between Morocco and the PLO, Palestinian sources cited by WAKH subsequently disclosed that Morocco has ordered the closure of all PLO offices on its territory.

The PNC and PLO Internal Reform

DFLP leader Nayif Hawatimah outlined proposals for PLO internal reform in remarks broadcast by Algiers radio, stating there is agreement that the PLO Central Council should henceforth be elected by the PNC and should be empowered to supervise the work of the Executive Committee, which must be expanded to include other factions as well as Fatah. A new "leadership action body" will constitute the PLO's day-to-day collective leadership, thereby ending the era of "individualistic domination" of PLO affairs.

Jordan and the PLO

Jordan will not allow the PLO's decision to abrogate the Amman accord to be an obstacle to Arab efforts to resolve the Arab-Israeli conflict through an international conference, a Jordanian spokesman declared in a statement carried by Amman radio. The principles of the 1985 agreement will continue to be a "beacon" guiding Jordan in its efforts to liberate occupied Palestinian territory and to enable the Palestinian people regain their rights, he said. The spokesman stressed that the Palestinian people will continue to have the final word in all matters pertaining to their future. An *Al-Ra'y* editorial likewise asserted that the abrogation of the agreement does not end the "special character" of Jordanian-Palestinian relations.

In a related development, *The Jerusalem Post* published a dispatch from Amman by a correspondent who said he was informed by senior Jordanian officials of their determination to convene an international conference during the next 6 to 8 months.

Israel

In remarks cited by Jerusalem radio, Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin charged that Yasir 'Arafat and his "henchmen" were responsible for the recent Katyusha rocket attacks on Israeli territory. Rabin added that such PLO attempts to "increase unrest" were planned to coincide with the PNC session in Algiers and to gain support for the "radicalization" of 'Arafat's positions. The defense minister stressed his belief that the PLO "will never be a partner" in negotiations.

In a related development, the office of Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres told IDF Radio that within 2 months Peres will submit his plan for direct negotiations as part of an international conference on the Middle East. The plan will be based on the outcome of contacts with the Soviets as well as U.S. diplomatic efforts, the radio added.

Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman Gennadiy Gerasimov denied that the consular delegation's visit to Israel has been cancelled, Jerusalem radio reported. However, Soviet media have not been observed to report any such comment by Gerasimov.

UAE-USSR

Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Vladimir Petrovskiy discussed a "wide range" of international issues and bilateral concerns during his visit to the UAE, TASS reported. In remarks cited by WAKH, Petrovskiy told an Abu Dhabi news conference that the USSR will not resume diplomatic relations with Israel unless it agrees to the convening of an international conference on the Middle East and withdraws from occupied Arab territory. Petrovskiy noted that his country urges "practical measures" toward an international peace conference and awaits reaction to the Soviet proposal for a conference on free navigation in the Indian Ocean and the Gulf. On the subject of the Iran-Iraq war, the deputy minister said that, within the framework of the United Nations, the Soviet Union and the United States are making joint efforts toward a resolution calling for an international arms embargo on the two adversaries as well as an international force to separate them.

Iran-Iraq War

Iranian warplanes inflicted "heavy losses" on industrial and military centers north of Al-Sulaymaniyah, according to a communique carried by Tehran radio. The communique also accused

the Iraqis of attacking the Chuman operational sector in the north with chemical weapons.

Afghanistan

A BIA statement carried by Kabul radio accused the United States and Pakistan of planning to assassinate PDPA General Secretary Najibullah with the help of "enemies of national reconciliation." Such "state terrorism" is further proof of "impudent interference" in the internal affairs of Afghanistan, the statement charged.

Cyprus Arrests

Cyprus police arrested two Bahraini passport-holders in connection with a 20 April attack on a British military vehicle, Nicosia radio reported.

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BIA on CIA 'Assassination Plan' Against Najibullah

LD211721 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari
1600 GMT 21 Apr 87

[Text] Statement of the *Bakhtar Information Agency:*

The DRA state security organs have reliable information that the intelligence service of Pakistan is preparing an assassination plan against Comrade Najib, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee. The organizers of this foul terrorist plan are making efforts to implement it by using the enemies of the process of national reconciliation in Afghanistan, and will attempt to show this crime has taken place because of differences and contradictions within the political circles of the DRA. According to this information, the assassination plan against Comrade Najib will be organized and carried out with the active participation and supervision of U.S. CIA personnel residing in Pakistan.

The preparation of such a terrorist plan is not only another manifestation of the impudent interference of Washington and Islamabad in the internal affairs of the DRA, but clearly shows that the Reagan administration and Ziaul Haq regime, by further expanding the undeclared war against the DRA, intensifying and broadening the destructive activities of extremist Afghan counterrevolutionary elements and groups, and implementing the plan of state terrorism against our country are using all means to neutralize the political initiatives of the DRA leadership regarding the implementation of the policy of national reconciliation in the country.

BIA is authorized to state that the DRA Government and state security organs are fully prepared to neutralize plans of state terrorism against the DRA and to foil all attempts of the U.S. and Pakistani special services in organizing terrorist plots against the Afghan state leaders by using the enemies of national reconciliation.

Najibullah Addresses Private Sector Investors

LD211913 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari
1630 GMT 19 Apr 87

[Speech by PDPA General Secretary Najibullah at a nationwide conference of private sector investors, date and place not given — recorded]

[Text] Dear compatriots, esteemed commercial representatives, and esteemed guests:

First, allow me to express my appreciation for the opportunity to speak at such a worthy session of commercial representatives in our country. Our thanks and best wishes are not based on an ordinary respect for such a glorious session. I feel great satisfaction, because I can welcome you on behalf of a party of 180,000 members which is leading the people's struggle for peace. We can discuss those matters which worry any patriotic Afghan.

These days, on the eve of the ninth anniversary of the April Revolution, we are more convinced that the April Revolution — that is, the people's revolution and the revolution for the people — is an extremely convincing phenomenon which was historically inevitable.

Past regimes did not fall because the leadership was in the hands of less experienced persons; both the monarchy and the Daud regimes fell for other reasons. Their power was separated from the people and their basic interest and aims. These powers were concentrated in the framework of their own interests and were used solely to protect and increase their own advantages and welfare. These powers were not devoted to the destiny of people but used as an instrument for ensuring interests and concessions. The people themselves brought these cruel and covetous powers to the court of history and committed them to the rubbish bin of history.

However, the process of forming a new, popular sovereignty, as we now realize, was not at all easy. There were mistakes and miscalculations as well as armed interference from abroad. Our party helped the people's sovereignty to improve its policy each time and to choose the correct path. Our sovereignty has learned from its mistakes and, by eliminating these mistakes and by struggling, we will continue to struggle toward unity with the people, unity with all classes and strata. However, events have shown that this process does not suit those who previously enjoyed the means of oppression and cruelty to people in the interests of international imperialism.

The (?level) of imperialism and regional reaction as well as the associated internal counterrevolutionary activity has increased in direct proportion to the consolidation and expansion of popular sovereignty [words indistinct] developed and strengthened. Those who imagine that this hatred stems from the very existence of the PDPA and the new revolutionary state are making a serious mistake. The reason is very different. The policy of party and state sovereignty is the policy of national reconstruction — the policy of building an Afghanistan which is economically strong, nonaligned, and independent. It is only the fear of such an Afghanistan, where people are in control of their own destiny, which arouses the strong hatred of internal and external counterrevolutionaries.

The counterrevolutionaries struggled to separate popular sovereignty and to make Afghanistan bound in a chain of conspiracies by the forces of reaction. Therefore, various methods were used, such as an economic (?blockade), the assassination of peace-loving people, and finally imposing an undeclared war on the country, which has been supported and is being supported by all the military and economic power of the imperialist countries in collusion with the forces of regional reaction.

In such a dangerous moment of revolution and popular sovereignty, created as a result of revolution, they were left alone. They decisively made their existence known. We can say with complete confidence that all efforts, no matter what kind, to separate the popular sovereignty from the people in order to suppress revolution are doomed to a shameful defeat.

The people who understand what popular sovereignty means are invincible. It is no exaggeration to say that in the history of Afghanistan up to now there has not been seen such a sovereignty and such a party whose practical program and activities defended

the interests of people with such firmness and consistency as the PDPA and the DRA revolutionary state.

Despite the war situation, the party and state are carrying out a broad complex of measures toward the further democratization of Afghanistan's society. The extensive restructuring of the political structure of society is continuing. Each compatriot should play his role in the resolution of the most important state issues.

We proposed the national reconciliation policy and are in a condition to implement it. We consider this policy to be the only means for ending the war, fratricide, and bloodshed. Our foreign and domestic policies have logical, reciprocal relations with each other and are not phenomena of vain imagination. These policies are based on economic interest and on the needs dictated by the economic conditions in our country, as well as the requirements of the people.

In this sphere, at present we are busy resolving long-term and difficult issues to overcome economic backwardness. I clearly propose to you, as you are experienced in this sphere, to assess some figures that,in my opinion, reflect the dynamic assessment of our economy and express its social stand. At present, our country produces a per capita income of $130-150 dollars. This low level of national income production places us on the list of backward countries, from an economic point of view. The production of $300 per capita still does not indicate an economic development sufficient to remove the country from the list of less-developed countries, but $300 is twice $150.

Here, too, calculations show that if our economy develops according to the pre-revolutionary rhythm, then to increase the nation's production of per capita income will require twice more than half a century. [sentence as heard]

We all should try to imagine this situation. It is obvious that it will take us 50 years to double the level of the nation's per capita income without speeding up the rhythm of our economic development. However, the world economy — including the economies of the regional countries having a higher level of production forces than Afghanistan — will not remain stagnant. It is not difficult to imagine what will become of our economy in such a situation of regional (?work) distribution. We, as patriots, cannot acquiesce in such a situation.

The calculation of the figures which I drew your attention to is completely different from a [words indistinct]. This calculation shows clearly the motive of our social development should be the removal of social backwardness, not disputes between classes. Our program says time and constructive struggle by all people are needed to remove this backwardness. None of the existing economic sectors in the country on its own can ensure the complex development of production forces and eliminate economic backwardness. Fulfilling this great duty requires all-round participation by all sectors, including sectors which are socially owned, mixed, cooperative, and private.

If we consider our economic strategy then the private sector plays an important role in developing the national economy. Our way of life shows that the state sector does not have a monopoly and does not concentrate on limiting the private sector or any other sector. Speeding up our economic development depends on how much the whole package of sectors is strengthened.

We are constantly replacing the old economic mechanism with a new one -- the mechanism of reciprocal dynamic (?completion) and mutual benficial cooperation. Therefore, the private sector's proper place in this new mechanism can be determined by its role in the economy. Everyone knows that 80 percent of gross domestic output is produced by this sector — the private sector. But this is only one aspect of the matter; the other aspect is that our private sector still has a weak influence on the pace of economic development.

There have been stages in the country's economic history when private sector investment was around 10 percent, but at the moment it is no more than 1 percent. Such as disproportion between the dynamic and [words indistinct] role of the private sector is unsatisfactory for the state, the private sector, and every patriotic person. To remove this disproportion is the basic aim of state economic policy, the party, and the people.

In the past, state economic policy paid little attention to creating the fundamental conditions for a steady and rapid growth in private sector investment. Our economic policy immediately after the April Revolution concentrated on speeding up social services as a long-term factor for matching growing demands with the ability of citizens to pay.

The supply of state aid to citizens contributed to this circumstance and will continue to contribute. Past regimes built their economic policy on controlling the private sector. However, they did not pay attention to the fact that before controlling this sector it is necessary to revive its investment activities.

As you know well, the law we have approved on private investment envisages effective encouragement for investment activity in the private sector and for private investors. We would have been more satisfied if the private sector had developed more quickly than the state sector. We are in favor of a flexible, not stereotyped, approach. We are against artificially stopping investment in the private sector. If this sector from now on develops more quickly, this will be the principle by which we will defend this section of the private sector.

Our state defends private investors against foreign competition, the influence of international monopoly, and their control of domestic market production. Meanwhile, our economy is not a (?self-sunken) economy. We do not want to separate our economy from commercial international markets nor from the international capital market. We want to use all the benefits of the international distribution of labor and to attract foreign investment.

I want to mention that the former economic program separated the state sector from the private sector. The organizational, technical, and economic relations among them were very weak. As a result, the private sector did not benefit from the socio-economic plan. Our policy is based on the premise that the state should provide the economic and legal bases for long-term and mutually beneficial cooperation with the private sector and with

private investors, within the framework of mixed or single cooperation. The party has paid serious attention to the fact that the practice of the state economic policy should not contradict this premise.

I can cite some examples of their constant conformity with each other, such as using the concession credit of R50 million from the Soviet Union for financing mixed production establishments in industry and the establishment of two mixed Afghan-Soviet commercial enterprises, the shareholders of which are the Chamber of Commerce, our businessmen, and the Department of Foreign Trade of the Soviet Union. It is obvious that the opinion of our party and state in connection with developing the usefulness of the private sector is completely different from programs of past regimes, which forced programs on this sector. [brief break in transmission]

Our private investors believe, in practice, that popular sovereignty is not against their interests. I think your conference can play a noticeable part in further developing confidence between the state and private sectors. The accumulated experience in cooperation after the revolution shows that it is based on reciprocal trust, participation in creating a strong and independent economy, and the consolidation of state sovereignty. Practical and mutually beneficial coexistence and forms of state and private sovereignty have been stabilized and are being consolidated.

The extraordinary plenum of the PDPA Central Committee laid particular stress on the political importance of the economic aspects of the national reconciliation. It was suggested that economic ground be prepared for the successful realization of the policy of national reconciliation and the economic consolidation of the results achieved. This task is of great importance. After the declaration of the new policy, the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and the Council of Ministers adopted a series of measures that brings economic policy more into line with the tasks of national reconciliation. I will mention only a number of them.

Land reform will be advanced, keeping in mind the interests of all strata of landowners: holders of medium-sized plots, holders of small-sized plots, and landless peasants. The limits on land ownership will be lifted. The method of land distribution will make available great possibilities for the initiative of interested parties in the localities. The government will expand economic and technical assistance, not only to cooperatives but also to private landowners, and will encourage them to better utilize their land and enhance their organization. Our new approach to land reform, which will be implemented within the framework of the national reconciliation policy, will be inclined toward the active attraction of all strata of rural inhabitants to the implementation of this policy and to the further consolidation of the social bases of peoples power in the villages.

Recently, party and state organs have approved a special resolution connected with maintaining long-term and reciprocally beneficial cooperation between state power and the private sector. The policy of the party and state regarding support and care for the development of the private sector has been clearly explained in this resolution. The Economic Consultative Council and the DRA Council of Ministers should now work with all their powers. This council in accordance with its powers enjoys great authority, which allows it to effectively represent the interests of the private sector and national investors and (?state) these interests.

The above-mentioned council is not only the special organ of self-management of the private sector's activities, but is the fundamental organizational link which organically joins the government's economic policy with the activities of the private sector in all economic fields. The Economic Consultative Council and the special departments concerning the private sector which will be created in the framework of the relevant ministries fully conforms with the need to regulate a [words indistinct] system of relations between the state and private sectors in the economy. The new mechanism creates real possibilities for bringing private investors closer to the general policy of our state, based on enhancing production forces and consolidating the process of eliminating economic backwardness. The DRA Government, taking into account the important role of the private sector, deemed it necessary to include the Economic Consultative Council on the list of organs which constitue the DRA political system.

The history of our commerical trade life never included an organ similar to the Economic Consultative Council. The Economic Consultative Council at present adopts measures that conform to the reciprocal interests of the government and private sector. The council at present has made proposals connected with the resumption of the activities of private production enterprises and the creation of mixed and private share-holding companies including companies with foreign investment. The organization of the unions of private investors in various fields, including handicraft and agriculture, are under study. In short, this creates a good foundation for attracting our private investors to solve urgent social and economic problems.

However, the key issue of the present phase of the growth of the private sector is the mobilization of accumulated capital. This issue ought to be solved by budget, taxation, and credit measures which are constantly (?updated) with serious organization and technical measures. Therefore, we also see a great variety in the encouragement of the private sector in which the state development budget directly finances private investment. The idea presented by the party and government for the development of the private sector, which is implemented in practice by measures of the economic policy, opens a broad and bright horizon for this sector.

In order to take steps toward this goal and solve all problems we need peace. Peace is our main ally in revolutionary transformation. Reasonable and aware people know that national reconciliation is a method of accelerating the economy and a method of accelerating the normalization of the situation in the country and in the region. Today we have sufficient evidence to tell you, esteemed friends, that the policy of national reconciliation has been warmly welcomed by our country's inhabitants and has been supported by workers, peasants, the military, intellecturals, women and youth, national and private investors, our international friends, and all progressive forces, as well as by a section of the opposition forces.

The governing laws and the objective conditions under which the party took the path of national reconciliation are as follows:

First, because national reconciliation is a guarantee of the preservation of an independent, nonaligned Afghanistan with national sovereignty;
Second, national reconciliation is the goal at the present stage of the national democratic revolution, the sure path for realizing the objectives of the April Revolution, which is [words indistinct] by peaceful methods without sacrificing the human power;
Third, national reconciliation makes possible the acceleration of the economic growth of the country, the broad attraction of private investment, and the transfer of human and financial resources from war to peaceful creativity and the improvement of living conditions for our people;
Fourth, national reconciliation is a thought that is familier, understandable, and simple for a people tired of the 8-year-old war of fratricide imposed by imperialism. It is a thought that conforms with the people's traditions and with Islam, the basic teachings of which are an invitation to peace and to national reconciliation among the faithful;
Fifth, national reconciliation is a path toward consolidating the link of democratic power with people and toward finding new allies among other strata of the population. This policy is a precise understanding of the national and tribal structure of our society;
Finally, national reoconciliation is a prospective and brave political initiative of the PDPA, which enjoys not only domestic but international importance. National reconciliation is a firm rebuff to the enemy's efforts to halt and [words indistinct] the process of national and democratic revolution. The policy of national reconciliation (?embodies) free elections in localities, the appointment of opposition representatives in leadership organs, and the creation of a government of national unity, of coalition.

National reconciliation reflects the party's wisdom, political flexibility, and realism, as well as the strength of the revolutionary order, taking into account its contemporary characteristics, its ability to compromise for the establishment of the aspirations of the April Revolution, and our unshakable faith in victory.

The party and government, by adopting the policy of national reconciliation, are performing their lofty responsibilities in a meritorious manner. We have described these responsibilities in the statements of the Revolutionary Council and the Supreme Extraordinary Commission for National Reconciliation.

Meanwhile, our invitation to establish peace faced ferocious resistance from abroad. It would be sufficient to say that the United States has increased its financing of the armed struggle against the DRA by 1 and 1/2 times, reaching $630 million per year. All these acts are taking place to prevent the course of national reconciliation and to create difficulties for the work of the extraordinary commissions and the party and state organs.

There was nothing unexpected in the enemies' action. We anticipated these difficulties and have made preparations [words indistinct].

We have created 1,300 extraordinary national reconciliation commissions — including provincial, city, district, subdistrict, and village commissions — and they are working actively. There are more than 17,000 activists including 3,000 from the opposing side. Such commissions will also be created in industrial enterprises.

By disregarding the results of the Geneva talks, the obstacles created for the refugees by the governments of Pakistan and Iran, and the gifts and presents that are being given to them, more than 40,000 of our refugee compatriots have returned to the country so far. We remember that during the 7 post-revolution years, a little more than 5,000 people returned to the country.

A decree was issued by the DRA Revolutionary Council concerning the restitution of (?immovable) property to the refugees, their exemption from land tax and tax on income from commercial goods, the lease of government commercial buildings, and exemption from previous tax as well as other privileges.

Since the proclamation of the national reconciliation policy 21,0000 armed persons have laid down their weapons and more than 1,100 bands and groups are in contact with the local organs. A general pardon of prisoners also enjoys great importance. So far, 5.5 thousand persons have been released and this process is being continued due to the demand by the extraordinary provincial commissions.

During this period, 949 villages have been brought under the control of the government forces, and the second stage of the election has been commenced in 857 villages.

A decree has been approved concerning the new way of discharging military service and the reduction of its term including extra privileges for military personnel, increased salaries, improving the material conditions of their life, and others.

With your assistance and active participation we have achieved good results in the growth of national economy. In the previous year the output of gross production increased by 3 percent and national income increased by 4 percent.

The first 5-year post-revolution plan has had a good start. In all sectors of the national economy we have now reached the prerevolution level of production, that is to say, before the year 1357 [begun 21 March 1978].

Genuine assistance has been given to the peasants. The price of chemical fertilizers supplied by the government has been reduced by 40 percent. On the other hand, the price of cotton and sugar beet bought from peasants was increased twice. The distribution of chemical fertilizer, seeds, and improved seeds of technical production such as cotton and sugar-beet, has noticeably increased, and all of these are being supplied from government funds.

If our agriculture at the present time is facing difficulties it is merely because the agents of the extremists cause inconvenience to our peasants and do not allow them to work the land, to produce, and to sell to the government.

All these achievements are being made under war conditions, while every second afghani and every second loaf of bread is being taken away by the war from the hands of our children. Undoubtedly, if there were no war, these victories would have been (?much more). We can be proud of these victories. However, we believe these victories are not as great as we desire.

Life has shown that the policy chosen by the party and people for the restoration of peace is the only correct and principled policy.

Our foreign policy [words indistinct] and diplomatic activities have been further stimulated. Our delegation to the Geneva talks with Pakistan followed a flexible offensive policy. We have established diplomatic relations with two more countries — Cyprus and Zimbabwe. Zimbabwe is now heading the Non-aligned Movement. Our relations with India are successfully growing. Probably the best result of all this is that the people's psychology has changed: None of the party's invitations have received so much support as national reconciliation.

In drawing your attention to some results of the (?first) I explicitly proclaim that the proceedings of national reconciliation are not being assessed in an even-handed manner. National reconciliation is a fundamental change whose ideas have taken shape for over 8 years; now it must be implemented. Therefore, we can say that so far we regard the party and government efforts as insufficient.

Revolutionary Afghanistan and the PDPA are not alone in their struggle. In each stage we enjoy and will be enjoying the unprecendented and overall support of the great USSR and other socialist countries. International assistance consolidates and strengthens us with energy and faith for the truth and victory of our task. We are now more powerful than we were in the past 3 months. We have now in our hand the experience of national reconciliation achieved as a result of our common efforts. This experience is very valuable to us. We study it carefully and will comprehensively generalize from it. The path so far, although short, testifies to the vital nature of the national reconciliation policy.

In seeing your faces — and I am familiar with most of you — I am delighted because such a high-level conference of national investors is being convened in our country for the first time. This is a vivid example that national reconciliation is receiving impetus. The people and commercial circles believe in the policy of national reconciliation and revolutionary sovereignty, and this issue is extremely important to us. The representatives of all patriotic forces of Afghan society are interested in providing necessary conditions for peaceful work. The losses caused by the war are formidable. Material losses can be remedied quickly or replaced, but the loss of human power is irreparable. The counterrevolutionaries who sold themselves to imperialism and regional reaction, have unleashed meaningless killing and murder, and they bring tears and mourning to every family.

The national traders Haji Abdol, Baqi, Haji Abdorrashid, Husayn Ali, Haji Sad, Morad, Gholam Raza, Haji Mohammad Husayn, Haji Yasin and Haji Ra'uf were the victims of the bandit-like inhuman action. The history of Afghanistan will remember these names and names of hundreds of other patriots who have been martyred. We will never forget the sacred names of great patriots who have discharged great services for the growth of our economy, nor will we forget the name of esteemed Zaboli.

We are hopeful that the national investors will use all possible efforts for the implementation of the national reconciliation policy. They will act as genuine patriots; they will act in a such way as to show they possess a heart earnest and faithful to their beloved homeland. Thank you for your attention. [applause]

Soviet 'Reprisals' Against Afghan Mujahidin Noted

BK211207 Hong Kong AFP in English 1126 GMT 21 Apr 87

[Text] Islamabad, April 21 (AFP) — Soviet troops are taking extensive reprisals in northern Afghanistan following attacks across the border by Afghan guerrillas, Western diplomats said here Tuesday. They said that the Soviets had been active in Afghanistan's Konduz and Takhar Provinces, without being able to give details of the operations, which guerrilla sources said had caused "hundreds" of deaths.

The Soviet media has reported two of the attacks in Soviet territory, and the official *Afghan News Agency* Tuesday hit out at "the group of criminals trained by American and Pakistani instructors in camps in Pakistan who set fire last April 8 to the Soviet town of Pyandzh, near the Afghan border, killing and wounding many Soviet citizens".

The diplomats also reported fighting during the week between guerrillas and Soviet or Afghan government troops near Gardeyz, in southeast Afghanistan. Some 50 government troops have been killed so far this month in the area, they said, confirming reports of combats from guerrilla and Afghan media sources.

There have also been incidents of rockets being fired at Qandahar Airport in the south and at Puli-Sharki Prison in Kabul, the diplomats said.

They reported serious fighting in Parvan Province, north of Kabul, where a government plane was shot down near the Bargram Air Base by a guerrilla missile.

Guerrillas also ambushed a truck convoy on the Salang highway between Kabul and the Soviet border on April 16 and looted several trucks, the diplomats said, adding that the attack was followed by reprisal bombing in the Ghorband region.

Meanwhile the pro-guerrilla Afghan Information and Documentation Centre quoted sources saying that there had been Soviet-led attacks on several guerrilla bases in Nangarhar Province in the east, near the Pakistani border.

The centre reported the arrival of several civilian and military officials of the Kabul government and a Soviet general at the provincial capital of Jallalabad, indicating that a big operation was planned in the province, where the guerrillas are strong and well-supported from Afghan refugee camps in Pakistan.

Defense Minister Made 'Unpublicized' Beijing Visit

BK220638 Hong Kong AFP in English 0625 GMT 22 Apr 87

[Text] New Delhi, April 22 (AFP) — Indian Defence Minister Krishna Chandra Pant paid an unpublicised visit to Beijing last Friday and held discussions with Chinese leaders on their disputed border, it war resported here Wednesday.

Indian officials were not immediately available for comment, but a former foreign secretary who accompanied the minister confirmed the visit.

Romesh Bhandari, who heads the foreign cell of Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's Congress party, told *Agence France-Presse*: "We did stay overnight in Beijing on April 17, but I can't say if Mr. Pant held talks on the border issue."

China claims 90,000 square kilometres (34,700 square miles) of territory held by India, while India claims a northern border area controlled by China of less than half that size. The two countries have held seven rounds of official talks since a brief border war in 1962.

The Times of India said in a front-page story Wednesday that Mr. Pant, who became defence minister on April 12, was returning to New Delhi from Pyongyang when he stopped over at Beijing. The influential daily said: "The Chinese response to receive the new Indian defence minister was positive and the talks were held in a cordial atmosphere. Both sides agreed to have an early session of the official level talks in New Delhi."

The Times did not identify the Chinese leaders who held talks with Mr. Pant, but said they included a senior minister and two Central Committee members of the Chinese Communist Party.

In June India accused China of intruding into its remote northeastern state of Arunachal Pradesh and building a helipad at Sumdorong Chu Valley. China denied the charge and claimed it was Chinese territory. A spokesman for the Chinese Embassy declined to comment.

Government Strongly Condemns Sri Lankan Bombing

BK211646 Delhi Doordarshan Television Network in English 1600 GMT 21 Apr 87

[Text] In Sri Lanka, about 100 people are reported killed or injured in a huge bomb explosion at the central bus stand in Colombo. The explosion occurred during the peak hours this evening. It ripped through the concrete structure of the bus stand and destroyed a number of vehicles. Police and paramilitary personnel are removing the injured to hospital. Details are awaited. A dusk-to-dawn curfew has been imposed in Colombo district. There is no word so far as to who is responsible for the explosion.

An official spokesman said in New Delhi a short while ago that India has learned with deep shock and sorrow of the death of over 100 innocent people in a bomb blast in Colombo today. He said the Government of India strongly and unequivocally condemns this senseless act of violence.

Sweden Assures Investigation of Defense Deal

BK211626 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 21 Apr 87

[Text] Sweden has promised India of speedy investigations into the radio report on the alleged payoff in a defense deal with a Swedish firm, Bofors. It has also agreed to convey its findings to New Delhi. This was disclosed by the minister of state for defense, Mr Arun Singh, while replying to the daylong debate in the Rajya Sabha today on the purchase of 155 mm guns by the government for the Army from Bofors.

The minister said the Swedish radio correspondent is also reported to have promised to make public the documentary evidence he has on the report. Only after this, it will be known whether there is any prima facie case.

Mr Arun Singh asserted that the government is not hiding anything from Parliament. He said secrecy about defense armaments has to be maintained, but it does not mean condoning of corruption. The minister appealed to the members not to paralyze the working of the Defense Forces by making insinuations without evidence. He agreed to share any information from the Swedish Government with the members of the House.

About the opposition demand for a parliamentary probe, Mr Arun Singh said that it is too premature to set up anything like that. During the discussion, many opposition members suggested setting up of a parliamentary committee to inquire into the alleged payoff. The ruling party members strongly opposed the suggestion and said most of the allegations are based on hearsay. Also, the parliamentary committee will not have access to a lot of information which is exchanged between governments on a confidential basis. Initiating the discussion, Mr M.S. Gurupada Swamy, Janata, accused the government of protecting the guilty. He said there is the prima facie case for an inquiry. Some ruling party members however argued that the report is not based on facts. It may also adversely affect the morale of the defense personnel. They pointed out that the prime minister has already made his commitments to punish the guilty, however high one may be.

Meanwhile, the defense minister, Mr K.C. Pant, has directed the senior officials of his ministry to ensure that there is no deviation from implementing the policy of keeping middlemen off the defense deals. Talking to the officials in New Delhi today, he said modernization of the Armed Forces would have to be continued to equip them to face the challenges to the security of the nation.

Mr Pant reminded the officials of the heavy responsibility the ministry has to bear in the present security environment.

Prime Minister Gandhi Calls On President

BK211602 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 21 Apr 87

[Text] The prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, called on the president at Rashtrapati Bhavan [President House] this evening. The meeting lasted 35 minutes.

Bangladesh Noncooperation on Chakma Issue Cited

BK210904 Delhi Domestic Service in English
0830 GMT 21 Apr 87

[Text] India has taken up with Bangladesh at political and diplomatic levels to ensure that Chakma [tribal] refugees settled in Tripura go back to that country.

The minister of state for home affairs, Mr P. Chidambaram, told the Rajya Sabha during question time that a dialogue is continuing with Bangladesh and the government is determined that the Chakma refugees go back to that country. He said cooperation from Bangladesh is however not forthcoming.

The minister said that according to an agreement, the repatriation of the Chakmas was to start from the 15th of January. But as the Chakmas were feeling unsafe to go back, the actual repatriation did not start.

Sikh Leader Shot Dead; Policeman's Body Found

BK211624 Delhi Domestic Service in English
1530 GMT 21 Apr 87

[Text] In Punjab, a veteran freedom fighter and an Akali leader, Giani Bishan Singh, has been shot dead by some unidentified persons. The incident occurred outside his house at Rode village in Faridkot District last night. Meanwhile, the police in Jullundur recovered the body of a subinspector, Mr Jagdish Singh, from a nearby rivulet in (Tillor) police station area this afternoon.

Retired Military Officer Arrested as Pakistan Spy

BK210311 Delhi Domestic Service in English
0240 GMT 21 Apr 87

[Text] A retired lieutenant colonel has been arrested on the charge of spying for Pakistan. Police recovered a large quantity of arms and ammunition with foreign markings during a search of his residence in Amritsar. A cartridge-making machine and some explosives were also recovered.

Press Note Issued on Karachi Situation

BK211715 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1700 GMT 21 Apr 87

[Text] A press note issued by the local administration in Karachi says that the situation in the city remained normal today except in the Liaqatabad police station Limits. Stray incidents of stone throwing, burning of tires, and obstructing traffic have been reported from some sectors of this area. Some uncontrolled groups also damaged two vehicles.

Police had to use teargas to disperse uncontrolled groups and resorted to baton charge. Five persons, including a police constable, were injured. Some persons were arrested in this connection and the overall situation in the country is under control. Contact has been made with members of peace committees and local representatives to bring situation under control.

President Zia Addresses Opening Majlis Session

BK201405 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1803 GMT 19 Apr 87

[Address by President General Mohammad Ziaul Haq to the joint session of the Majlis-i-Shoora in Islamabad on 19 April — recorded]

[Excerpts] Respected members of the Majlis-i-Shoora — the Parliament: Before I deliver my speech, I would like to extend greetings to our Christian brethren on my own behalf, on your behalf and the Muslim brothers of Pakistan on this sacred day of our Christian brothers, the holy day of Easter, and I pray to God that He may makes this day an auspicious one for them. [applause] [passage omitted]

Respected members, I feel very satisfied when I glance at the overall functioning of this house during the past 2 years. The way you have performed your duties during these 2 years constitutes a unforgettable chapter in Pakistan's parliamentary history. On the one hand, you have paid good attention to the needs of your electoral constituencies and people's aspirations and desires and, on the other, you have guided the government in the best possible manner since this is most important organization in the country. You drew the government's attention to urgent issues in the house by adjournment motions and carried forward the country's parliamentary traditions by debating major constitutional and legal matters. You have successfully ratified the 8th and 10th Amendments to the Constitution and the 9th Amendment is currently under your consideration. Apart from this, the most important task performed by you is that you did not let the political vessel drift away despite several turbulent waves during the past 2 years. You did not allow anyone to derail democracy from its tracks. You did not let any storm impact on your abode.

Today, when I look back I see the sapling that was planted on 23 March 1985 bearing fruit. No one has any control over this house except the suzerainty of God. This house is independent and sovereign, and no one has any doubt or objection about its representative character. Now this house, God willing, will complete its term in 1990 and will establish excellent democratic and parliamentary traditions in the country before making way for the new house. And the traditions of intelligence and prudence, understanding and perception, and patience and tolerance will top the list of these traditions. Because, the primary requirement of democracy is to create the spirit of listening to others' viewpoints while explaining one's own. One should raise his own points in a proper and dignified manner and answer others with patience and tolerance. I am telling you this because you have to set the standard of this house through your speeches and your mode of action. The succeeding members of parliament will follow your footsteps and trace the path that has been determined by you and will cite your remarks and deeds.

It is heartening for me and I extend my greetings to you all individually for your performance so far for stabilizing the democratic process in the country within a short time by your excellent political prudence, perception, and farsightedness. I extend my felicitations to Senate Chairman Ghulam Ishaq Khan, National Assembly Speaker Hamid Nasir Chattha, and (?House) leader Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo for their guidance to relevant houses of the parliament during the past 2 years. [applause] [Words indistinct] enhanced their dignity, stabilized the democratic institutions and carried out the (?national) legislative and other governmental activities in an enviable manner. May God make them successful in future as well. Amen.

The policies adopted by the people's representative government during this period are also commendable. Economically, the country has made progress during the past 2 years. Industrial and agricultural production, by the grace of God, increased. Exports were boosted, good harvests were achieved. And the benefits of this economic prosperity are being passed on to the people through the prime minister's five-point program. As you know, the primary objective of this comprehensive five-point program is the people's welfare for which a network of housing, educational, medical and social facilities is being established. The prime minister thinks that a pleasant revolution will be noted in all parts of the country and among all sections of society by 1990 when the five-point program is completed. May God make him successful. [passage omitted]

The issue of law and order, apart from others, is a matter of concern for the people. It is the government's primary responsibility to maintain law and order and protect the lives and property of the people. The present government is utilizing all its resources to fulfill its responsibility. But the recent disturbances in different parts of the country are not an issue of law and order or conventional crimes. It is the beginning of a planned campaign of subversion for which the saboteurs were trained abroad and sent to Pakistan after being paid a huge amount of money. The government has taken a strong notice of them and is taking appropriate steps in this regard.

In reference to law and order, another point which deserves attention is that theft, murder, robbery, kidnapping, and other crimes are like eruptions which pop up in the body of society when it is infected with a disease or has impure blood, when it lacks honest values and wickedness prevails, and when a malignant element exists in it. Until we remedy these internal diseases of society, we cannot suppress these eruptions only through the law enforcement agencies. These agencies are working effectively

according to their capabilities, and instead of criticism they deserve commendation from us. But it is not a question of the capability of these agencies, it is a question of your thoughts and you have to solve it.

Apart from you, the respected ulema can play an important role in ridding society of decaying values. The ulema have profound knowledge and wide area of influence. People are influenced by their teachings and I hope that they will also contribute in this virtuous act. Then we have our media which not only is capable of checking the poisonous effects by checking the spread of these crimes, but can also help in the diagnosis of the disease and its treatment. Needless to say, a breach of law and order affects all sections of life. Industrial life is disturbed, shops are closed, regular life is disrupted. But the two sections which are particularly affected and which deserve real attention both in reference to law and order and from the national perspective are women and students. [passage omitted]

No one in the country wants martial law, not me, nor the government, the people, nor the Armed Forces. [applause] The Armed Forces is a subordinate organization of the government. They have no access into the country's politics and power. I ended the prolonged debate in my 12 August 1983 speech by saying: Quote — there has been a lot of debate on the role of Armed Forces. And I would like to conclude this today. There will be no new constitutional role for the Armed Forces. The accepted position on the issue will be maintained — unquote. Today, the civilian government enjoys the upper hand or supremacy [preceding word in English] over the Armed Forces as over other organizations. The Armed Forces is loyal to the present rulers and sincerely respect them and carry out their orders. But they have some just expectations from the rulers. I am going to explain it a little. The explanation is, and our history also proves my submissions, that the Armed Forces of Pakistan immediately comes to the aid of the government as soon as it is ordered to do so whenever the country faces a difficult situation.

The recent winter was very hard on the Pakistani Armed Forces. The Indian Armed forces, without provocation, concentrated military equipment and materiel near our borders. The situation was on the verge of war. Firing could have begun at any time, and a single shot could have pushed the entire subcontinent toward ruin and destruction. Under such a situation, your subordinates, the people's servants, and the motherland's defenders stood vigil around the clock under the open sky. They stayed awake every second of the night and were ready to sacrifice their lives to confront the situation. Many thanks to God that war was averted.

Although the prime ministers of the two countries played a major role in averting the war, it should be accepted that the preparadeness of the Pakistani Armed Forces and its spirit of sacrifice of life were also a major restraining factor. The opponent knew an atttack on Pakistan would prove costly. Pakistan cannot be frightened. Pakistan's Armed Forces, ready to sacrifice their lives, form an impregnable wall on its frontiers, behind which stand 90 million iron-willed people. Good people and nations with a bright future treat their saviors, who are ready to sacrifice their lives, with respect and honor. The Armed Forces constitutes the vanguard in the defense against foreign aggression. National defense is the responsibility of the entire nation, but the young soldiers of the Armed Forces are the ones who are in front ranks to face the enemy's bullets. And when the country is faced with internal disorder and chaos, they also discharge their duties in the supreme national interest.

A similar time came in July 1977, when the Armed Forces were compelled to assume the administration of the country. Many thanks to God that they discharged this duty in the best way, and in the same way they transferred the reins of government fully to the elected leadership on 30 December 1985 and lifted martial law. These elections gave birth to this house, which became a means to lift martial law. In a joint sitting of the same house on 30 December 1985 the then martial law administrator and the president-elect for 5 years announced the lifting of martial law. With this, one phase ended, and a new era dawned. At this historic juncture, I stated the era that was ending that day was worthy of honor and the era that was dawning is also respectable and this atmosphere of mutual respect should be maintained. As a result, the present government has received the cooperation of all civilian and military institutions to face the challenges posed to it during the last year or so. You may recall that during this period there was much political turmoil, but it all vanished like a straw in the wind.

Another crisis arose after the Sohrabgoth action [against narcotics traffickers in Karachi] and the subsequent Karachi riots [between Pathan communities and Indian Muslim refugees]. The entire situation was met by the federal and provincial governments. The capabilities of the prime minister and his administration and of the Sind chief minister and his aides were used to face this crisis. You may have noted that, whether the crisis was political or administrative, the Pakistani Armed Forces under all circumstances supported the government teams. Despite criticism by the opposition and provocations, their loyalty did not change.

Other than successfully facing the various crises, you have also run the parliamentary proceedings in a fine manner. [passage omitted]

Respected members, before turning to foreign policy, I would like to speak on only one more topic, and that is Pakistan's nuclear program which has been much maligned recently. The manner in which Pakistan's modest peaceful program has been made the target of attack is not only unwarranted but also insincere. The Pakistani Government's policy on this issue is totally clear and unambiguous. Pakistan has no atomic weapon. We are ready to establish a nuclear-free zone in our region, to make a declaration to refrain from the use of nuclear weapons, and to accept any kind of safeguards, inspection or control. But any discrimination in this regard would be unfair in every respect. Pakistan has the right to acquire modern technology and it cannot accept any type of unilateral restriction with regard to its basic right. [applause] Pakistan's nuclear program cannot be allowed to be used as a cause for creating misunderstanding between Pakistan and its friends.

Pakistan respects bilateral relations with the United States based on mutual interest. The fact is that Pakistan fully agrees with the United States on the objectives and principles of nonproliferation

of nuclear weapons. We have put forth innumerable proposals to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons in our region and in our opinion it will be wise to treat this matter from a regional point of view. Only this method could prove effective. An opportunity should be provided to solve this issue through sincere efforts on regional level.

Respected members, now a few words about foreign policy. As you know, the cornerstone of every country's foreign policy is to safeguard its national interests which it mostly attains through diplomatic means. In these diplomatic efforts the country's importance has a role to play. Any country's importance does not only depend on its size or resources, but also on its geopolitical situation. Pakistan, with God's mercy, is located in such a place that it cannot be ignored by any country however big its status may be.

In the past 10 years, Pakistan has adopted such a policy to achieve its national interests so today it is recognized as an island of peace and stability in a region ridden with crisis, and it is treated with honor and respect at world forums. Pakistan enjoys deep fraternal relations with the Islamic world and the Gulf region because we are an Islamic state. Our relations with neighbors are based on equality and mutual respect. We are linked with Iran withreligious, cultural, and historic bonds.

We are striving to establish good-neighborly relations with India on the basis of equality and we have launched a peace offensive for the past 8-10 years in this connection. God willing, we will ultimately be successful in establishing tension-free relations with India. As far as Kashmir is concerned, I understand its honorable solution is not beyond the reach of India and Pakistan. Principles and procedures to solve the Kashmir issue have been defined in the Simla Agreement and the UN resolutions. The solution of the Kashmir issue on these principles can remove the biggest obstacle in the way of the normalization of relations between the two countries.

The PRC is our great neighbor and a greater friend. [applause] Despite the changes and vicissitudes of the political environment and the ups and downs in the world and regional situations, Sino-Pakistani friendship has strengthened with the passage of time and the prime minister's recent visit to China has further deepened and widened our mutual relations.

The United States is our old ally. During the past 6-7 years, Pakistan and the United States have become closer. The United States has always respected Pakistan's honor and independence as an important pillar of the free world and has strengthened Pakistan's integrity and regional stability in face of the situation created by the current Afghan crisis.

We have no bilateral dispute with the Soviet Union, rather, we have very old and deep economic and trade relations with it. It is only the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan which has created some tension between the Soviet Union and Pakistan. On this I want to speak in detail because today Afghanistan is our biggest foreign policy issue.

As you know, Afghanistan has enjoyed the status of an independent, nonaligned Muslim country since ancient times, and it is established on the world map with the same status. At one time, Czarist Russia was to its north and a superpower of that time — the British Empire — was to its south. Both, in their own way, tried to influence Afghanistan. But Afghanistan always maintained its independence and neutrality. When it was subjected to armed aggression, those Afghans who had ruled others were unwilling to accept anybody's authority. They confronted the biggest empire of all time to defend their independence, honor, and Islamic values. This empire used all its resources to defeat this small nation. But the Afghans, ever ready to sacrifice their lives in line with their tradition of martydom, refused to bow their heads at any cost.

Just over 7 years ago, the Soviet Union, overlooking this historic lesson, committed armed aggression against Afghanistan with the basic objective of shoring up the puppet regime in Kabul, which blessed communism and was the custodian of the April Revolution.

Russian masters and their Afghan supporters forgot how a nation that has been raised on the eternal faith of Islam, that have been nurtured on Islamic values, that has lived in rugged terrain, and that possesses dogged determination will accept an imposed puppet regime and a non-Islamic ideology. The consequence was natural. A resistance movement was launched. Afghan mujahidin, instilled with spirit of martyrdom, started a holy war of liberation against foreign dominance, practically with their bare hands.

Their children and the elder members of their families came to Pakistan to seek shelter. The Pakistani people, especially those from Baluchistan and the North-West Frontier Province, greeted them and through their exemplary hospitality revived the memory of Medina Ansars [who sheltered and gave support to Prophet Mohammad and his followers].

The Pakistani Government also gave refuge to these homeless refugees and raised its voice against the oppression and repression perpetrated against them. Within 2 months, an extraordinary session of the foreign ministers of the Islamic Conference was summoned here in Islamabad. Nearly 3 months after that, a formal meeting of the foreign ministers of all the Islamic states was held at which the entire Islamic community decided with one voice not to recognize the new regime in Kabul and to sever diplomatic relations with Afghanistan, condemn the Soviet military intervention at all international platforms, and work for the withdrawal of Soviet forces and an immediate political solution to the Afghanistan problem of restoring its real status. Thus the problem did not remain one between Pakistan and Afghanistan but became a problem for the entire Muslim community.

Then, we raised it in the Nonaligned Movement and the UN General Assembly. There also, our principled stand was supported by an overwhelming majority and last year, as you may recall, 122 member states of the UN General Assembly supported a Pakistan-sponsored resolution on Afghanistan. The Afghanistan problem became universal. We always emphasized a political solution to it because a military solution is not possible, and for this purpose negotiations are being conducted on the one hand with the Kabul administration through the personal representative of the UN secretary general, and on the other hand

directly with the Soviet Government. The Pakistani Government hopes that, with the grace of God, it will be successful in finding a political solution to this problem.

In the meantime, the Soviet Union took two initiatives. While on the diplomatic level, it has announced its intention to withdraw its troops from Afghanistan — this is a welcome announcement and we do appreciate it — on the but other hand, there has been an escalation in violence both within Afghanistan and on Pakistan's western borders. So far, innumerable mujahidin have been martyred within Afghanistan, and the number of martyred mujahidin runs in hundreds of thousands. But this sacrifice of men and material has not lessened the determination and courage of the mujahidin. They are still fighting their own battle, but I say they are also fighting a war for Pakistan and for the entire free world. May God bless them with success.

Similarly, acts of subversion have also begun in Pakistan. A number of foreign saboteurs and their Pakistani agents are involved in these activities. They have begun exploding bombs in Karachi, Lahore, Peshawar, and other cities under a premeditated scheme and are spreading rumors about the involvement of Afghan refugees in these activities to create hatred between the refugees and their Pakistani brethren, between Afghans and non-Afghans and between locals and nonlocals; so the Pakistani people may cease to love and respect the Afghan refugees, and the country may come under so much pressure from within and outside that it may deviate from its principled stand, and the obstacle in the way of the Soviet Union is removed. But this will not happen, and I pray to God this may not happen at all. The spirit of valor, courage and steadfastness shown by the people of affected areas during current bomb explosions has not dampened but reinforced our spirits. First of all, you pay attention to those civilians who are residing close to our western borders, to those refugees who are living near these borders who have become targets of Soviet-Afghan joint bombings. A large number of children, the elderly, and women have been martyred. But I would also like you to look at those weak civilians, as I have, who have faced these difficulties in Peshawar, Lahore, and Karachi, and recently in Rawalpindi. I am an eyewitness to the consequences of recent bomb explosions in Rawalpindi. The manner in which the Rawalpindi residents took care of the dead and the injured, rushed them to hospitals, donated blood without any acquaintance and without any government appeal, and the manner in which the Rawalpindi doctors operated, treated and saved the injured from the claws of death is not an ordinary story. It is a story of freedom and brotherhood which clearly shows these acts of subversion will generate a sense of defense instead of fear and dejection among the people. I salute them all. [applause] I also salute those Afghan refugees and those Pathan benefactors who, as I said before, have become targets of Soviet-Afghan aircraft. May God reinforce their courage. Similarly, the cowardly and shameless bombings by Afghan aircraft of innocent and unarmed people in the border areas have neither spread a sense of terror and dejection in the border areas nor shaken Pakistan's steadfastness. Both the tricks of our enemies have proved ineffective and, God willing, they will prove ineffective in the future as well.

I therefore, request that you all, while discussing Pakistan's foreign policy dwell at length on Afghanistan's problem, guide the government, and display the determination and courage expected of your as an independent and honorable leader, by truly reflecting the aspirations of the people. You, through this popular platform, must clarify to the enemies of Pakistan that the nation is fully united on the question of Aafghanistan. And, finally, I would like to appeal to the Afghan refugees through you that they must not be influenced by the enemy propaganda and should consider Pakistan as their home so long as their homeland is not freed. We have served them before, will continue to serve in future as well, but I would like to make a small request to Afghan refugees — our brethren who are living on Pakistani soil — that they must identify the black sheep hidden in their ranks so they can be caught. I appeal to the Afghan mujahidin that they must continue their operations without caring for their next of kin. We cannot give them any material assistance but we certainly assure them of our moral support. I would also like to request our Pakistani brothers that they should remain wary of the enemy tricks, do not involve Afghan refugees in subversive activities, be ready to offer sacrifices to face the enemy's pressure and to maintain our principled stand, because the living nations do not deviate from but remain steadfast on their principles in face of pressures. I therefore request you all to remain steadfast, determined. The entire world is with you. God, the virtues of the Holy Prophet, Peace Be Upon Him, and the teachings of the Holy Koran are with you. God is our benefactor and sustainer. Respected members of Parliament, I am very grateful to you that you all listened to me so attentively. I pray to God that He may bless this house with more glory and may make you able to discharge your responsibilities as a sovereign body which is expected of you by the nation and the country, and I am confident that the God will certainly bless us with success. Long Live Pakistan. [applause]

SRI LANKA

Further Reportage on Bombing at Colombo Bus Station

Colombo on Blast, Curfew

BK220322 Colombo International Service in Hindi 0130 GMT 22 Apr 87

[Summary from poor reception] Terrorist groups set off a bomb at Pettah bus station in Colombo at 1630 [1100 GMT] yesterday. This bomb was planted in a car. While thousands of people were waiting to return to their homes the bomb, planted in the car, went off. Some buildings caught fire. The injured have been taken to the hospital. The fire fighting squad arrived immediately. The police and army were also dispatched.

Curfew was imposed in Colombo from 2000 [1430 GMT] yesterday until 0500 [2330 GMT] this morning. Curfew was reimposed from 0900 [0330 GMT] this morning to 0500 tomorrow morning. The government has declared today a holiday.

It is believed that the bomb which went off at Pettah bus station might weigh between 25 and 30 kg. The blast could be heard up to 15 kms away. The bodies of 76 unidentified persons killed in yesterday's bomb blast are being kept at Colombo General Hospital.

Anti-Tamil Offensive Launched

BK220932 Hong Kong AFP in English 0858 GMT 22 Apr 87

[By Barry Parker]

[Excerpt] Colombo, April 22 (AFP) — Sri Lankan Armed Forces early Wednesday launched a major offensive to wipe out the two main Tamil guerrilla groups, following a powerful bomb blast that killed at least 115 people here the previous evening, Government sources said.

Two waves of aerial bombardments against specific targets in the Tamil-dominated northern peninsula had been completed and at least 80 rebels killed or injured, the sources told *Agence France-Presse*.

The guerrilla groups were the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) and the Eelam Revolutionary Organisation of Students (EROS) which the government holds jointly responsible for the Colombo bombing which left at least 115 dead and nearly 200 injured.

Government sources said that a few civilians were among the dead and injured and that the final death toll from the offensive in the north could be much higher. Further waves of aeriel bombardments were to be launched throughout the day, they added.

In the capital itself, armed security forces dispersed looters Wednesday as police carried out grisly clean-up operations following the bloodiest violence Colombo has witnessed in the Tamil militant campaign for a homeland.

The government issued a statement shortly after a crisis cabinet meeting here Wednesday saying: "The government will continue unreservedly to strike at all LTTE and EROS targets until the killing of civilians and the attempts to impede the peace process are abandoned." Reliable sources said the attacks would include carpet bombing of known LTTE-EROS bases if necessary.

Senior government sources said the presence of civilians in the rebel strongholds in northern Jaffna Peninsula would no longer prevent the armed forces moving in. Civilians in rebel areas had been repeatedly told to leave by media broadcasts, leaflets and loudspeakers. The requests for civilians to leave with assistance from the government were being repeated, but if they remained then it would be at their own risk. More than 600,000 people live in the Northern Province, 220,000 of whom are in the Jaffna Peninsula.

Officials said the LTTE had attacked an army base overnight at Kankasanthurai on the peninsula's northern coast killing 14 soldiers and three policemen and losing 20 of their own men ina three-hour battle. A landmine had also killed 15 army soldiers and injured another three in the north-east of the island, officials said.

Before Tuesday's bombing in Sri Lanka, 142 people had been killed in two separate incidents Friday and Monday.

Senior government sources said that the cabinet decision was a major shift in government policy after months of increasing pressure from the majority Sinhalese community to take action against the main guerrillas groups.

New Delhi, which had been trying to mediate between Colombo and the militants, had been informed that steps were being taken against LTTE-EROS targets in response to a major offensive by the two groups.

The government was convinced the three massacres of civilians since Good Friday were part of a major offensive launched against innocent people, in which members of all communities had died — Tamils as well as Sinhalese and Moslems. The government believed the LTTE-EROS had recently received supplies of explosives, field guns,rifles, and grenades and that they intended to attack more civilian targets. The authorities have voiced fears of a backlash by the Sinhalese majority community against the Tamil minority. [passage omitted]

'Fierce Fighting' in Jaffna

BK220950 Hong Kong AFP in English 0940 GMT 22 Apr 87

[Text] New Delhi, April 22 (AFP) -- The most powerful of the Tamil separatist groups said Wednesday that fierce fighting was raging in the north of Sri Lanka and that they had captured an army camp. The Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) said in southern India thet its fighters had captured the camp at Kankesanthurai in the Jaffna region after a 15 minute battle in which five guerrillas and 20 government troops died.

The camp's loss had triggered off fierce fighting in the Northern Province capital of Jaffna which wes continuing, LTTE

spokesman Thilagar told *Agence France-Presse* by phone from the southern Indian city of Madras. The spokesman denied that bases of the LTTE and its ally, the Eelam Revolutionary Organisation of Students (EROS), were under attack in the island's north.

(In Colombo, government sources said that Sri Lankan Armed Forces early Wednesday had launched a major offensive in the north against Tamil rebels killing at least 80 guerrillas.)

"Sri Lankan Armed Forces are bombarding civilian targets and at least two people have been killed," the spokesman said.

LANKA PUWATH on Air Strikes

BK221023 Colombo LANKA PUWATH in English 1003 GMT 22 Apr 87

[Text] Colombo, April 22 *(Lanka Puwath)* — The Sri Lanka Air Force this morning carried out strikes killing 70 rebels as a major military offensive against Tamil separatist terrorists got underway in the Jaffna Peninsula.

The Media Centre told *Lanka Puwath* that the Sri Lanka Air Force carried out strikes against LTTE/EROS [Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam/Eelam Revolutionary Organization of Students] military targets in the Jaffna Peninsula in the early hours of this morning. More than 80 terrorists are believed killed and an equal number injured. (?Civilians) living in the immediate vicinity of these targets have been among the casualties.

The government repeats its request to civilians not to remain near LTTE/EROS targets. Government will continue without any reservation to attack all LTTE/EROS targets until the [words indistinct] of civilians and their attempts to impede the peace process are abandoned.

Cabinet Decision on 'Terrorists'

BK221106 Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 22 Apr 87

[Text] The Cabinet today reiterated the decision to take all measures to eliminate terrorists and terrorism throughout the island and from the Northern and Eastern Provinces in particular. The Cabinet seeks the help and cooperation of all nations, big and small, to preserve peace, law and order among the law-abiding and democratic nations. The Cabinet also appeals to the people of Sri Lanka of all communities and groups to help in these efforts to achieve peace. The Cabinet at its weekly meeting today also decided to pay compensation to the dependents of those killed or injured by these terrorists.

Prime Minister Visits Scene

BK221134 Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 22 Apr 87

[Excerpts] A large number of civilian casualties are reported in the terrorist bomb blast in the Pettah, outside the central bus station in Colombo yesterday. [passage omitted]

Prime Minister R. Premadasa visited the scene yesterday and today and personally gave necessary instructions. He also visited the hospitals. He was accompanied by the minister of health, Dr Ranjit Attapetu, and the mayor of Colombo, Sirisena Cooray. The prime minister has appealed to the members of the [name indistinct] movement and the Colombo Central United National Party Youth Organization to donate blood. The minister of rehabilitation, (Ranai Jaytitake) [name and title as heard], said that the state will bear the cost of the funeral of those killed in the bomb blast.

The curfew now imposed in the administrative districts of Colombo and Gampaha will be lifted tomorrow at 0500, according to official sources. Calm prevails in the Colombo city with the people heeding government apepals to maintain peace in the face of provocation by terrorists to achieve their objective of a separate state.

All political parties in Sri Lanka have condemned the massacre of innocent people.

Delhi Reports Colombo 'Tense'

BK220914 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 22 Apr 87

[Text] In Sri Lanka, shoot-at-sight orders have been issued to the police and Army guarding vulnerable spots in curfew-bound Colombo. Our correspondent Piabon Majumder says this is to prevent a possible anti-Tamil backlash following yesterday's bomb blast in which 150 civilians were killed and more than 200 injured.

The government has charged that a Tamil militant group — EROS [Eelam Revolutionary Organization of Students] — in connivance with the LTTE [Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam] is responsible for the blast. But the LTTE has rejected the allegation.

The curfew in Colombo and Gampaha Districts, which was lifted for 4 hours this morning, has been reimposed till 0500 tomorrow. Our correspondent who went round the city this morning saw police and army pickets guarding sensitive areas. Attempts of arson last night was brought under control by the police who fired in the air to disperse the crowd.

The situation in the city is tense.

Our correspondent says there are reports that an unspecified number of Tamil detenus in a prison in Colombo were killed when they were attacked by other prisoners. The prison building was also set of fire. Our correspondent saw heavily armed guards outside, but an official spokesman denied that there were any casualties among the prisoners.

Meanwhile, reports from Jaffna say at least 17 security personnel and 8 militants died last night in a fierce battle which broke out in Kankesanthurai when militants launched an attack on an army camp.

There are also reports of bombing by air force planes in Jaffna. Sources in Vavuniya told our correspondent that four bombers were seen going to the area this morning.

Voice of Tamil Eelam Announcement

BK221437 (Clandestine) Voice of Tamil Eelam in English 1250 GMT 22 Apr 87

["Special Announcement"]

[Text] The racist Sinhala air force has started attacks on parts of Tamil Eelam in retaliation to the massive car bomb in Colombo, which has killed more than 150 civilians. We advise the people of Eelam to take refuge in schools or other safe places or to remain in their homes or homes of their friends or relatives where they are safe.

The Voice of Tamil Eelam, along with the people of Eelam, condemn those who are responsible for the massacre of these innocent civilians in Colombo.

This transmission will be on the air continuously until further notice. This is to enable us to help the people of Eelam to protect themselves from the rampage of the racist Sinhala forces.

Cabinet Meeting Reviews Persian Gulf Developments
LD221145 Tehran IRNA in English 1031 GMT 22 Apr 87

["Cabinet Reviews Persian Gulf Developments" — IRNA headline]

[Text] Tehran, April 22, IRNA — Cabinet ministers Wednesday stressed Iran's readiness to counter escalation of tension in the Persian Gulf. During the meeting, also attended by Iranian ambassadors and charge d'affaires to some Persian Gulf states, the ministers discussed regional developments. They later heard a report of the Commerce Ministry on the trend of non-oil exports during the past Iranian year (ended March 20).

The rising trend of non-oil exports starting from the year 1361 (1982-1983) continued last year with an increase of 64 percent in value and 23 percent in weight, compared with the preceding year. Non-oil exports last year earned 900 million dollars in foreign currency for the country.

Khamene'i Addresses Trade Union Representatives
LD220359 Tehran IRNA in English 1707 GMT 21 Apr 87

[Text] Tehran, April 21, IRNA — President 'Ali Khamene'i said here Tuesday that the Iranian people's success in thwarting all plots of the enemies is a direct result of their deep faith in Islam, although the world is unable to understand this simple fact.

The president made the remark in a speech to a group of visiting representatives of Iranian trade unions here where he added that the Islamic Republic of Iran is a powerful and stable government in the Middle East and the Persian Gulf, which he said are two of the most sensitive regions in the world.

"As long as the Iranian people remain on the scene and maintain their close links with officials, neither the U.S. nor the Soviet Union, working unitedly can harm the Islamic Republic," the president said.

The visitors submitted the president millions of rials for the war efforts.

Prime Minister Lauds IRGC Achievements
LD201605 Tehran IRNA in English 1450 GMT 20 Apr 87

[Text] Tehran, April 20, IRNA — Minister of Islamic Revolution's Guards Corps (IRGC) Mohsen Rafiqdust accompanied by officials of the various industries for attaining self sufficiency, met with Prime Minister Hoseyn Musavi Monday.

The heads of IRGC industries including aircraft, communications, naval and foodstuff industries, briefed the prime minister on their activities last year, as well as future programs.

The IRGC minister appreciated the government's support and hoped that IRGC activities would further expand, until self sufficiency is reached in military industries.

Premier Musavi in response lauded the wonderful innovations and achievements of the IRGC, remarking that the fruits that Islam has promised are acquired after a period of ordeal. Musavi said that the achievements of the IRGC have assured us that even if International Arrogance embarks on any act of mischief in the Persian Gulf, "We will emerge victorious."

Montazeri Addresses Teachers, Clergymen 19 Apr
LD201911 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 20 Apr 87

[Excerpts] Officials and employees of the country's Organization of Islamic Propaganda, the Islamic Society of Teachers from Tehran, and a number of clergymen from Rey, met yesterday with Grand Ayatollah Montazeri. [passage omitted]

The deputy leader said: In today's society, older people usually have no problems; it is the younger generation that is the main target of devils, being exposed to evil and materialistic ideologies, and to corrupt schools of thought existing in the world. Because there is a sense of rebellion in the young — and unfortunately, due to the existing difficulties, we have not been able to look after them better — corrupt and defiant groups have taken the opportunity to deceive and ensnare many of them. More effort and supervision are therefore required. The younger generation, especially intellectuals and educated individuals, and those in universities, should be understood. Those who can fulfill their needs should be found and used. Naturally, mere slogans are not very effective for such people.

He said: Honorable officials and people who have the financial means should help should invest. Rather than their giving priority to construction work, they should train suitable and sensible people so that ideological problems of the younger generation are solved.

Grand Ayatollah Montazeri prayed for victory for the combatants of Islam in Iran, Lebanon, Afghanistan, and Palestine, and for good health and long life for his excellency the imam — may God extend his shadow.

Interior Minister on Protests, Law on Parties
NC161112 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 16 Apr 87

[Text] In an interview with a Central News Unit correspondent, Interior Minister Mr Mohtashami answered questions on implementing the bill on parties, as well as the recent demonstrations in Tehran by motorcyclists who were protesting against the misuse of Islamic garb. He said: The bill on the parties actually consists of four parts. The first part refers to political parties, the second to religious minorities, the third to guilds, and the fourth to statewide Islamic councils. He added: Each single part needed an executive order to be included in the bill, and the Interior Ministry was assigned the responsibility of preparing and submitting the orders to the cabinet. This process has now been completed.

He said: We had a problem with the order on Islamic councils because the brothers in the councils insisted their duties and activities in the country's executive organs were very limited. Therefore, the order was reviwed and resubmitted to the Cabinet.

Mr Mohtashami said: We have now started with the religious minorities. These minorities are to come to the Interior Ministry's political branch and fill out questionnaires; then they will gradually be permitted to operate.

He added: The Interior Ministry has no problems so far as the guilds are concerned, and the order concerning this part will be implemented.

He said further: As for the part of the bill which legalizes the activities of parties, the necessary steps will be taken at a suitable opportunity in the near future, God willing.

On the recent demonstrations by a group of motorcyclists in Tehran streets against the misuse of the Islamic garb, and on whether this group had informed the Interior Ministry of these demonstrations and had received permission to hold the demonstrations or not, Mr Mohtashami said: Our Muslim nation will not allow, in any way, the misuse of the Islamic garb — this colonialist and political phenomenon (?of the West's culture) — in our dear country. Our Hezbollah ummah, that has sacrificed so much for the revolution, and the martyrs' families want public modesty to be observed throughout the country.

He noted: When the dear combatants come to the cities from the fronts and see the misuse of the Islamic garb by some women — which is actually a political movement — their morale is harmed and they resort to a series of acts. The minister of interior added: Our security forces are currently studying plans that, if implemented, will ban any act harms public modesty.

The minister warned that the behavior of a limited number of women should not harm the freedom and independence won for the Iranian nation by the Islamic revolution. He said: The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran strongly wants calm and security in society, but this calm and security should not be at the expense of the values of Islam and of the Islamic revolution.

The interior minister added: The brothers who participated in the motorcycle demonstrations in Tehran against social corruption had indeed informed the Interior Ministry of their intentions and the ministry was aware of their acts.

In conclusion, the interior minister said: I ask all Hezbollah forces to allow the officials of the Islamic Republic and the judiciary to calmly deal in a logical and principled way with all those who resort to incorrect behavior.

Planning Minister Predicts Record Export Earnings

NC200704 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
0330 GMT 20 Apr 87

[Excerpt] Nonoil exports worth 1.4 billion rials for the year 1366 [21 March 1987-20 March 1988] are predicted by the Islamic Republic of Iran. This amount, the highest in the country's history, matches the forcign exchange allocated this year for the purchase of essential goods from foreign countries.

Planning and Budget Minister Ma'sud Roghani Zanjani, who is en route to Bangkok to attend the 43d ESCAP session, has made a brief stopover in Dubayy. Announcing the above forecast in an interview, Zanjani said: We are optimistic in light of our new economic policy, a broader presence in regional and international markets, conditions and concessions provided by the government to give impetus to exporters, and allocations already sanctioned for nonoil exports. [passage omitted]

Spokesman 'Warns' UN on Iraqi CW Charges

LD211204 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
1030 GMT 21 Apr 87

[Text] The spokesman of the War Information Headquarters announced, in connection with the recent propaganda by the Iraqi regime about Iran's use of chemical weapons, that the extensive propaganda by the Ba'thist regime of Iraq is to prepare the ground for wider use of chemical weapons.

In this connection, he warned the United Nations that if it takes no practical steps to prevent Iraq from extensively using chemical weapons, the Islamic Republic of Iran will consider it its natural right to utilize all means to confront the Zionist enemy decisively.

In connection with Iraq's claims that Iraqi soldiers have been poisoned by phosgene gas in the operational theaters, he said: This type of gas is used repeatedly by the Iraqi regime against the combatants of Islam. Our recording equipment has recorded the curves relating to this type of chemical gas. As reiterated in the past, the atmospheric conditions in the region and also the proximity of the front lines of the two sides in some sectors cause the phosgene used by the Iraqis to seep into their own positions and consequently they are poisoned and injured themselves. Thus some Iraqi POWs were injured when they were captured.

He added: I draw the attention of the UN delegation to the fact that they should beware of the Iraqi Ba'thist propaganda agents presenting Iraqi soldiers who have been injured by phosgene gas in this manner as having been injured through Iran's use of that gas.

He then referred to the chemical bombings of 16 Kurdish-inhabited villages in the east of Irbil Province, and in the north of Al-Sulaymaniyah, in Iraq, by the regime of that country. He said: If the UN delegation intends to prepare a comprehensive and documented report on the use of chemical weapons by the Iraqi regime, it should place on the agenda for its trip to that country visits to the villages in northern Iraq which have been subjected to chemical bombings.

IRGC 'Statement' on Iraqi Chemical Bombing of Kurds

LD211730 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
1630 GMT 21 Apr 87

[Text] Following the chemical bombing of several Kurdish-inhabited hamlets and liberated areas in northern Iraq by that

country's Ba'thist regime, the following statement has been issued by the ground forces of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps [IRGC]:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful.

Now that the intrepid combatants from Ramadan Headquarters of the ground forces of the IRGC, together with the peshmergas of the Patriotic Union of Iraqi Kurdistan, in the peerless and successful "Fath-5" operations, have cleansed and liberated an area of Iraqi Kurdistan from the odium of the mercenaries of the Zionist- Ba'thist regime ruling over Iraq, the said regime, because of its rancor against the oppressed Muslim people of Iran and in an attempt to make up for its disgraceful defeat during the victorious "Fath-5" operations, has resorted to the anti-human and anti-Islamic deed of chemically bombing the liberated areas.

The news concerning the losses and casualties suffered by the deprived, helpless inhabitants of the hamlets in these regions will be brought to the attention of the Islamic nation and to freedom-loving people throughout the world.

In view of the bestial nature of the Iraqi Ba'thist rulers and their record, which is full of inhuman deeds running counter to international covenants, one does not expect them to halt such satanical deeds.

The ground forces of the IRGC, in accordance with the responsibility which it shoulders for the defense of the Islamic nation, deems it its duty, along with the fighting forces of Iraqi Kurdistan, to hasten to the assistance of the defenseless people of the hamlets which have become the targets of chemical bombing on Iraqi soil, and calls on freedom-loving people throughout the world to take steps toward defending the deprived people of Iraqi Kurdistan vis-a-vis chemical attacks by that country's declining regime!

[Signed] The Ground Forces of the IRGC

Kurdish Peshmerga 'Liberate' Districts in Iraq

NC220525 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
0330 GMT 22 Apr 87

[Text] The Ramadan Headquarters, the center for irregular warfare of the Islamic Revolution Guards' Corps ground forces, reports that following the victorious "Fath-5" operations, which led to the liberation of a large part of Iraqi territory, peshmergas belonging to the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan, with the cooperation of the Kurdish Democratic Party of Iraq and other combatant groups in the region, occupied and liberated the district of Qarah Dagh and various districts in the Al-Sulaymaniyah Province.

Some 150 enemy troops were killed and more than 110 Ba'thist mercenaries were taken captive by the peshmergas in this operation. The prisoners are now being held in the liberated areas of Iraqi territory. Hundreds of heavy and medium arms were also confiscated.

It should be noted that the population of Qarah Dagh district numbers 12,000. They are now under the control of the Kurdish peshmerga.

Further on Kurdish Operations

NC220550 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
0430 GMT 22 Apr 87

[Text] The Central News Unit reports that Muslim Iraqi Kurdish peshmergas recently attacked a group of Iraqi forces in the camp of (Zurmeli Harir) and took five Ba'thist mercenaries named Razzaq Shakir Nu'man, 'Abd al-Hamid Khalina Husayn, Hasan Khalina Husayn, Shatu 'Abdallah Ghadir, and Muhammad Hammad as prisoners.

The report states that 10 Kalashnikov's, 1 RPG-7, 900 bullets, 5 hand grenades and 39 Kalashnikov magazines were confiscated by the Muslim Iraqi Kurdish peshmergas in the operation. It also notes that the Muslim Iraqi Kurdish peshmergas returned to their bases safely afterward.

The report adds that another group of Muslim Iraqi Kurdish peshmergas recently infiltrated the city of Shaqlawah and carried out a surprise attack, capturing six of the Ba'thist-Zionist enemy.

20 Apr Kurdish Operations

LD211548 Tehran IRNA in English 1040 GMT 21 Apr 87

[Text] Tehran, April 21, IRNA — Peshmergas of the Iraqi Kurdistan Democratic Party (KDP) attacked a group of Iraqi troops in Kani Masi, northern Iraq, killing and wounding 15 Ba'thists and capturing several others Monday. A number of weapons and munitions were seized by the Kurdish strugglers.

Communique on Chemical Weapons in Chuman Sector

LD211744 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
1630 GMT 21 Apr 87

[Text] In its communique issued tonight, the Armed Forces Joint Staff of the Islamic Republic of Iran announces that at 0920 today fighter-bombers of the Islamic Republic of Iran's Air Force heavily bombed enemy industrial and military centers south of Mawat, north of the Iraqi city of Al-Sulaymaniyah. After inflicting heavy losses on the aggressive Iraqi Ba'thists they all returned safely to their bases.

During the past 24 hours the combatants of Islam have continued the battle in the northwestern operational regions, with exchanges of artillery and heavy weapon fire. On one of their missions our patrol units captured a quantity of light arms and returned to their units.

This morning the criminal Iraqi Ba'thists attacked the Chuman operational sector with chemical weapons, injuring a number of our combatants.

During an exchange of fire in the Mehran and Bakhtaran border sectors, parts of the enemy's defensive positions, including two ammunition dumps and two heavy vehicles, were set ablaze, killing a number of enemy troops.

In the Hoseyniyeh, Chazabeh and Nahr 'Anbar operational regions, there was exchange of tank fire between our armored forces and the enemy. In addition to silencing the active fire of enemy tanks, our mighty forces caused major damage to several of them.

Naval vessels of the Islamic Republic of Iran yesterday intercepted and inspected eight foreign merchant vessels and oil tankers. However, they were not carrying any cargo bound for Iraq.

Briefs

Drugs Seized — An international smugglers group was identified and seized during a series of eight operations by Azadeh Gendarmerie. According to a Central News Unit report, following the arrest of members of the group a total of 520 kg of hashish, 34 kg of heroin, 7 kg of opium residue, 40 million rials in cash, $1,000 in cash, in addition to 176 Pakistani rupees, were seized. The commander of Azadeh Gendarmerie Company, announcing the news, told our correspondent that, in addition to above items, two Peykan automobiles, one trailer, two motorcycles, and 22 people with 19 passports from three different countries were seized and arrested. [Text] [*Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 19 Apr 87 LD*]

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